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... Concluding a speech at a meeting of the Mayflower Club in London recently, Viscount Bryce, stressing the importance of the cooperation of neutral nations in securing a durable peace after the war, said: "Here in Great Britain we cannot take practical steps till this war has been—as it certainly will be—fought through to a decisive victory. But meantime we may begin to consider what those practical steps should be, and we can assure our friends in America of our sympathy with their scheme [referring to the requirement that every international dispute shall be submitted to arbitration or conciliation before any resort to arms] and our willingness to cooperate in a work to which our common ideals turn. Let us consecrate our friendship in an effort to secure for mankind the blessing of an enduring peace."

... Paying tribute to the friendliness and community of interests between Canada and the United States, Premier Borden, of Canada, in an address before the Lawyers' Club of New York, expatiated upon the new Dominion which is to be built up by those who return from the front and by those who have contributed equal sacrifices at home. Speaking of the lessons of the war, he said: "The nations have been brought so closely together that there is a certain community of national life throughout the world. As the establishment and enforcement of laws within an organized civilized community depend in the final analysis upon the will of the people and upon public opinion within that community, so the enforcement of public rights through organization of the nations prepared in advance must also depend upon the public opinion of the world."

... Further testimony to the earnestness of Canada for peace is afforded in the address of James A. MacDonald, editor of the *Toronto Globe*, delivered as first of a series of lectures on "American Citizenship," under the new Weil Foundation, at the University of North Carolina. He concluded with these words: "I would have you men of the university, and all who may hear these lectures or who may read them on the printed page, believe this one thing, and believe it supremely, that in the long run and in the ultimate end dominion among the nations and the victory of the world shall not be with the sword or with the 18-inch gun, but with the spiritual powers of the free peoples, who for themselves and for their neighbors are loyal to the world idea. Ideas are immortal, not brute forces and not armed legions. When the last hundred thousand shall have fired its last shot, then shall world ideas gather up the shattered fragments of the world's civilization and piece together the violated enactments of world law, so that out of the wreck and ruin it seems now there may come a new world of free nations in which every free people shall have the right to govern themselves."

... The London *Nation*, advocate of a moderate peace, urges a peace offer by this country to be addressed to Europe in the following words: "The war has not been concluded. Your ideas do not appear quite incompatible, for you all seem to want peace and wish to base it on justice and a scheme of common organization and counsel. Can I help clarify them? Can I take you a step beyond? Your representatives assert that they did not want the war, and that they have a common notion of how they wish to live together after the war. Can I help

find out for you whether the security you all seek has been advanced by your various definitions of it?" Of the reply to such an appeal, so far as England is concerned, *The Nation* adds: "We could not resent such an attitude, and if, as we believe, peace should be moderate as regards the future organization of States, we should have one substantial reason for welcoming it; for it is clear that force alone cannot determine such a change in State relationship. It must be the issue of good-will."

... A Conference of Oppressed or Dependent Nationalities was held in Washington, December 10 and 11, under the auspices of the American Delegation to the Congress After the War of the International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace. The purpose of the Conference was to present the rights and grievances of these nations before the American public, with the aim of arousing public opinion in order that their problems may receive intelligent treatment when America takes its share in the reconstruction of international relations along peace lines. The peoples represented were the Albanians, Armenians, Belgians, Bohemians, Croations, Finns, Irish, Letts, Lithuanians, Montenegrins, Poles, Russian and Roumanian Jews, Ruthenians, Serbians, Slovaks, Syrians, Ukrainians. The speakers were American citizens or residents who are by birth or extraction in sympathy with these peoples.

... The National Special Aid Society, on November 27, opened a "Museum of War and Peace" in New York City. The exhibits here displayed are intended to portray pictorially and symbolically the true effects of war and of peace upon mankind, that he who runs may read the lesson in such wars as the present, and that the average person's conception of the actual benefits of a permanent peace may be clarified.

AMONG THE PEACE ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

New England Department.

DIRECTOR TRYON began at Dartmouth College, on December 8, his sixth lecture trip to New Hampshire. There he gave "The Parliament of Man," under the auspices of the International Polity Club. His itinerary took him to West Lebanon, Lebanon, and Enfield, which are near by. In these places the pupils of the high schools were encouraged by the principals to attend his lectures. He has lately addressed high school pupils at Lancaster, at Concord, N. H., and at Lynn, Mass. At Proctor Academy, a lecture was given in the chapel, under the auspices of the local branch of the American School Peace League.

Dr. Tryon gave his lecture, "The Parliament of Man," at Derry, December 13, and at New Bedford, December 15; at the latter place under the auspices of the New Bedford Peace Society. On December 16 he went to Portland to work with the Maine Peace Society. The New England office is arranging for him an extended lecture tour among the colleges, schools, and churches of Maine for January, most of his talks, as usual, to be illustrated with stereopticon.

In New Hampshire local committees were appointed at Colebrook and Lancaster, with the view to the develop-

ment of a sectional society in Coos County. Frequent consultations have been held with peace workers on questions of propaganda. The Director is in correspondence with the Central Organization for a Durable Peace at The Hague. Dr. Tryon has recently prepared his fifth annual article for the American Year Book on International Peace and Arbitration.

Pacific Coast Department.

The Director has recently given the following addresses: "Wanted, World Leaders," before the California Club and La Mesa Redondo Club, of San Francisco; "After the War, What?" before Miss Head's school, the People's Bible Class, First Congregational; the Mothers' Club of the Frances Willard Intermediate School—all in Berkeley; "The Newest Best Books Relating to the European War," before the California Club; "The Neutral Conference Committee Petition," before the Civic Center of Berkeley.

Under the auspices of the Northern California Peace Section, the Director arranged for a public meeting, at which Dr. H. H. Guy, Ph. D., of the Pacific School of Religion, Berkeley, gave a very able address on "America's Relation to the New Internationalism." Dr. Guy's long residence in Japan enables him to give much light on the Eastern or Oriental question. A few new members were secured at this meeting.

The Department is working in conferences and on committees, by correspondence and by personal interviews, to awaken and organize the forces that oppose the introduction of compulsory military training in the public schools of California. Such a bill is to be presented to the next State legislature, which meets the first week in January, 1917. Aid has also been given to the California Neutral Conference Committee in its campaign for 500,000 or more signatures to the petitions for a Conference of the Neutral Nations.

Just before the holidays the Director spent two weeks in Los Angeles and near-by cities in organizing the opposition to the proposed law for compulsory military training in the schools of California.

South Atlantic States Department.

Activities in this Department have recently been devoted principally to work among the religious organizations, which has met with an encouraging response in increased interest in peace work in this locality, and the hearty endorsement by the members of the organizations themselves of the principles which the American Peace Society upholds, as these were made clear in various addresses. On the occasion of the Georgia State Baptist Convention, at Commerce, Georgia, Director Hall presented peace resolutions, embodying in the main the ancient and well-tested proposals of William Ladd for international peace. These were adopted unanimously by the large audience present. Later an address upon the peace movement, delivered in Atlanta before the General Convention of the Congregational Church of Georgia, met with a response of which the sincerity bore ample witness to the real desire for international peace that is spreading rapidly through the South in the wake of intelligent propaganda and adequate presentation of the peace ideal. Director Hall delivered, in Commerce, Georgia, an address to the students of the local high school on the subject of "Heroes of Peace."

Director Hall has been occupied recently in filling demands from eight States for special literature. These were largely in response to some twenty articles which the Director prepared and sent to the leading denominational papers in the South Atlantic States urging pastors to preach some time near Christmas on "The Mission of Jesus Christ in Relation to World Peace." Plans are being perfected for a campaign throughout Georgia and Florida with the hope that several local societies will be formed.

Quite a controversy has been awakened in the South over General Funston's refusal to permit a Texas preacher—one duly authorized by the State Board—to preach to the men unless he promised not to preach that men were lost, nor hold revivals among the troops. Bishop Candler, Dr. Gambrell, and many others have entered the controversy, which will probably be carried up to President Wilson as Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

Central West Department.

Director Townsend has delivered addresses recently before the Whittier-Cary School, Harvey, Ill.; the Sanders School, Blue Island, Ill.; the Friends' Church, Chicago, and the Calumet High School, Chicago. He reports that the interest shown at the various meetings addressed and attended appears more and more marked, indicating a growing interest and desire to learn the facts of the fundamentals of the peace movement. At the meeting in Chicago of the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship Through the Churches, December 7, the Director was elected, in his individual capacity, Secretary of the World Alliance for Chicago. On the same day, at a meeting of the Church Federation of Chicago, he was tendered membership in the Peace Committee of that organization and elected its Secretary. In these official capacities it is now possible for him to work directly with the churches of Chicago in peace propaganda, with entrée to the various denominational and independent churches. In this work it is proposed to push the Four Weeks' Constructive Study Course prepared by the World Alliance, and also to engage in activity societies and clubs that may be reached through the churches.

Chicago Section.

The Executive Committee of the Section recently discussed the minimum program presented by the New York Conference of October 26 and 27, and referred to a sub-committee the task of reviewing the questionnaire and resolutions submitted, to report on them to the December meeting of the committee. With much regret the resignation is reported of Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones from the Executive Committee. Dr. Dwight P. Breed, formerly Secretary of the Iowa Peace Society, and now resident in Chicago, has transferred his membership to this Section and has volunteered his services in any way in which his professional duties may permit.

MASSACHUSETTS PEACE SOCIETY.

The Massachusetts Peace Society has established itself in new offices located in the Pemberton Building, Pemberton Square, Boston. The rooms occupied are on the street floor and are admirably situated for purposes of publicity. A cordial invitation is extended to inspect the new headquarters.

Secretary Haskins, of the Massachusetts Peace Society, recently visited Hampshire County, where he addressed a number of meetings of the Grange.

The Society has just published a new pamphlet entitled "Smith and Jones." This is an attempt to present the constructive peace program in such a way as to be readily understood by those previously unfamiliar with the principles of the peace movement.

WISCONSIN PEACE SOCIETY.

The Society has offered two sets of prizes, entitled the John Campbell Memorial Prizes, to students of the University of Wisconsin and the State normal schools of Wisconsin. In each case two prizes are offered, of fifty and twenty-five dollars respectively, the contestants to submit essays on any of the following subjects: "A Program for the Proposed League to Enforce Peace," "The Military Policy of the United States in Relation to its Foreign Policy," "International Responsibility in Relation to the Economic and Administrative Development of Backward Countries," and "The Development of International Law and its Relation to Peace." The contest closes May 1. The Society is seeking to offer similar prizes to the students of the various colleges of the State and to the high schools. In this work contributions are needed and are earnestly solicited by the secretary, Arnold B. Hall, 408 North Henry street, Madison, Wis.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR JUDICIAL SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES.

The Sixth National Conference of the Society was held December 8-9 at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C. The subject of the Conference was the Supreme Court of the United States: its functions and procedures. "This topic was chosen," the announcement explains, "because there have been so many allusions to the Supreme Court as a model for an International Court of Justice, the establishment of which it is the main object of this Society to promote." The treatments of the various sub-divisions of the main topic, as delivered by the distinguished speakers present, will subsequently, as in the case of former conferences, be published by the Society in book form. Among the speakers during the two days of the Conference were Theodore Marburg, Alpheus Snow, Jackson H. Ralston, James Brown Scott, William Howard Taft, Hon. James L. Slayden, John Hays Hammond, William I. Hull, and William Renwick Riddell.

AMERICAN NEUTRAL CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

In addition to the activities of the California branch of this eight-months-old organization for the early end of the war, which has been spreading petitions broadcast and securing a large number of signatures, a New York branch has recently been formed. This extension was effected through the agency of Jacob H. Schiff, Oswald Garrison Villard, and Hamilton Holt at a meeting over which Dr. David Starr Jordan presided. Miss Emily Balch, formerly of the Stockholm Neutral Conference for Continuous Mediation, cooperating with Miss Rebecca Shelly, of Detroit, is now in charge of the headquarters of the organization, at present located at 70 Fifth avenue, New York City. The purposes of the Conference Committee are stated in the latest form of petition that is being circulated in the West, as follows:

We, the undersigned citizens of the United States of America, declare our conviction that adequate guarantees against future wars—the avowed aim of both belligerents—can be secured by

1. Repudiation of military conquest as a means of territorial expansion.

2. Recognition of the right of each people to determine its own social, political, and economic development.

3. World organization for the development of international cooperation and the settlement of international disputes.

We believe that various public statements by leading spokesmen of the opposing belligerents indicate that discussion based on these principles may be substituted for armed conflict.

We recognize, however, that the nature of the conflict makes difficult the initiation of direct negotiations by the belligerents themselves.

We, therefore, earnestly urge our government, acting alone or in cooperation with other neutral powers:

1. To invite the belligerents to state the basis upon which they would be willing to begin peace negotiations.

2. To mediate by constructive peace proposals which shall safeguard the just claims of the belligerents and the common interests of all nations.

JOINING THE ISSUE

Controversy over a fact, affirmed by one side and denied by another is known in law as an "issue." Taking up the two sides respectively is called "joining the issue." A great need of the peace movement in the argument with its opponents is first to "join the issue." With this aim in view this department was started. It is hoped that many of our readers will be stirred to add their wisdom to this process of "joining the issue." Any intelligent contribution to the problem, if not too long, will be welcomed.—THE EDITOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 2, 1916.

SIR: Permit me to express my gratification in receiving both the approval and the criticism contained in your editorial notice of an effort now being made to secure a constitutional amendment, permitting our government to negotiate an effective agreement for the maintenance of international peace.

The draft made by me and accepted by Senator Shafroth contains a provision authorizing engagements binding our government "to assist in supplying funds for the support of said tribunal or tribunals and of *any civil and military establishment*, to be controlled by an international authority, that may be required by the treaty or treaties, etc."

You propose to substitute for the italicized words the following: "Any organs found necessary for the effective establishment of such tribunal or tribunals."

At first glance your suggestion seems to me a good one. Your omnibus word, "organs," will carry the military sanction (which I think necessary), if eventually such sanction should be adopted. At the same time it does not *invite* or *imply* the central soldier, and thus the spirit of William Ladd is not tormented from his grave.

When you "got behind" the naval bill peace proviso during the last session of Congress, we were able again,